

DEMOCRATS DEFEND RETAINING SAFE CONGRESS PLURALITY

Continued from First Page.

had a clear run in 1912 over the combined Republican and Bull Moose vote. As a matter of fact the Republicans are basing their plan for this election chiefly on the complete loss of the Progressive vote. The Roosevelt flower is running candidates in most of the Congress districts, but there has been a notable dropping off even in the number of nominees.

President the Big Asset.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are basing their plan for the reelection of the President almost entirely upon the personality and record of President Wilson. Of the popularity of that issue there can be no doubt. Reports from the State's correspondents and from other sources indicate the President's personal popularity. The Democratic campaign managers and the President himself have sought to make the issue an endorsement of the Wilson Administration through the reelection of a Democratic Congress, although they apparently will be successful in this by a much less impressive majority than marked the advent of the Democratic party in 1912.

Fear Voter is Indifferent.

But above these issues of a local character is another, the effect of which the campaign managers of both parties and hard to estimate. It is the lateness and the apparent indifference of voters. In New York State, for instance, both Republicans and Democrats are complaining that the Congress elections are being neglected for the gubernatorial and senatorial contests. In Massachusetts, where one would think would be inclined to resent the Democratic tariff enactment, the Republicans are finding it difficult to get big audiences. Even in Kansas the voters show a disposition to read war news instead of politics and the political managers of both parties are doubtful as to how far this tendency is to show itself on election day.

There is no doubt that the European war has been a political godsend to the Democratic Administration. Three Democrats out of four in Washington would have acknowledged to you privately three months ago that the Democrats were going to lose the House. They were on the verge of it, they knew it. Then like a flash came the war, and before that time the Democratic star has been in the ascendant.

Before the war began Democratic leaders were acknowledging that they would lose seventeen Congressmen in New York State alone and many of the Democratic members in the House from New York were inclined not to allow the use of their names again. Within two weeks after the declaration of war these same Democrats were sending out to their constituents letters announcing their candidacies and citing the acts of the President in the war emergency as the sole justification for their reelection.

Hard Times is G. O. P. Plea.

Republicans are pinning their faith also to the effect of the hard times on the voter. They are certain that the man who vote out of a job on election day will not accept any explanation that the war is to blame for the depression. They believe too that many who have been pinched since the European conflagration began will be inclined to let a Democratic hand lead merely on the principle that it is the only reasonable one in sight.

But the Republicans the country over are relying on the war tax to make them votes, counting it with the tariff and contending that under a protective system the Treasury would have had sufficient revenue to have tided it over the present emergency.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF SENATE INDICATED

The reports from the State's correspondents in States where United States Senators will be elected indicate clearly that the Democrats will retain control of the upper House of Congress. These reports indicate a net gain of at least one for the Democrats and there is a good chance of the Democratic majority in the Senate being increased by from two to five. The Senate at present consists of 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans and 1 Progressive. The Democratic majority is therefore ten. Of the 33 seats involved in the elections of November 3, the Democrats now have 17, the Republicans 16. Of the 33 seats at stake the Democrats are confident of carrying at least 17 and even the Republican campaign managers privately concede that they probably will do this.

The coming election will be the first general test of the selection of United States Senators by popular vote, the elections held thus far under the constitutional amendment having been of a special character to fill vacancies.

Of the 33 Senators to be elected one to fill a vacancy created through the death of Senator Linton of Georgia and the terms of the remaining 32 will expire March 4 next.

In many of the States of the South the elections are being held over, the Democratic candidates chosen at the primaries being without opposition.

The Democrats seem almost sure to gain a seat in New York now occupied by Senator Root, one in Kansas, now held by Mr. Bristow, and they have a fair chance to win one in Ohio, now occupied by Burton, one in Illinois, held by Sherman, and one in California held by Perkins. The Democratic leaders contend also that they have a chance to elect in New Hampshire and the State's correspondents in that State indicate that the contest will be close. Senator Gallinger, an old-line regular Republican and a time-honored apostle of ship subsidy and protection, is being opposed by a Progressive Democrat who occupies a seat in the House. Raymond Stephens and Mr. Gallinger's normal Republican majority will be eclipsed by a Progressive candidate. The Republican majority is small. It disappeared in the last election for President. A Democratic colleague now shares the honor of the State with Mr. Gallinger. The Democrats are hopeful of defeating Senator Gallinger as they carried Maine and for practically the same reason—a New England liking for the

new order of things, an accession of young voters to the Democracy and a defection of the Bull Moose vote.

The Democrats ought to elect the following Senators:

Underwood, in Alabama (unopposed); Hoke Smith and Hardwick, in Georgia; the opposition being only having a chance in Indiana; Beckham, in Kentucky; for the full term, and Camden for the intervening term until March; Smith, in Maryland; in Missouri; Overman, in North Carolina; Gore in Oklahoma, and Smith in South Carolina.

Contests in Doubt.

Eleven seats are thus certain for the Democrats. Besides these the Democrats expect to elect in the following doubtful contests:

Smith, in Arizona; Neely, in Kansas; Wickersham, in Nevada; Gerard, in New York; Chamberlain, in Oregon.

Five seats thus involved are concededly doubtful, but probably Democratic, according to the State's reports and the forecasts of the party managers.

Senator Mark Smith of Arizona is running in a State that is admittedly Democratic under normal conditions. In Kansas it is expected that the Progressives will express the preference for him, but very large, owing to the disappointment over the defeat of Bristow by Charles Curtis, the regular Republican, in the primaries. Gore in Oklahoma to the admitted popularity of Murrell.

Senator Newlands has vigorous opposition in Nevada, where the Republicans and Progressives have fused. Sam Platt, the Republican candidate, is young and aggressive and has made a vigorous campaign. The State's reports from Nevada indicate that this Democratic Senator may be defeated.

Senator Chamberlain is running for reelection in a State that is normally Republican, but in which the Progressives are making a strong showing. In the field, B. A. Booth, the Republican nominee, is a wealthy lumberman and has made his fight in favor of restoring property in the northwest, now admittedly interrupted by the financial depression. Senator Chamberlain was elected by a Republican Legislature because in an election a majority of the Republicans expressed the preference for him. That was before the day of the popular election of Senators. His personal popularity is relied upon to pull him through in the present fight, together with the fact that he is a one-time Republican to the Progressives.

In Ohio and Illinois.

Ohio and Illinois present doubtful situations, with many local complications that may result in surprises in both States. In Ohio the election is being contested by Timothy S. Hogan, Democratic nominee for Senator and present Attorney-General of the State. He has prosecuted and convicted grafters and was popular. Furthermore, he had in the field A. L. Garford, a wealthy automobile manufacturer, who was the Moose nominee for Governor two years ago and who is a remarkable run. But the third party vote will not be as large as was expected at first, and furthermore Congressman Whitaker, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor, has been prosecuted and convicted grafters and is out for the Republican candidate for Governor. In addition to this, the situation of the church issue has been injected into the campaign under bitter circumstances, and also a spirited fight over the prohibition issue is being waged.

In Illinois Roger Sullivan is the Democratic nominee. He is a one-time Republican, although he won the nomination in the primary election by over 50,000. Senator Sherman probably would defeat Sullivan were it not that there is a strong Progressive candidate in Raymond Robins of Chicago. Robins will get a large Progressive vote and many Democrats as well.

Wisconsin is Debatable.

Wisconsin also presents debatable territory. Gov. McGovern was nominated in the primaries as the Republican candidate over the opposition of Senator La Follette, who turned on McGovern because the latter supported Roosevelt at the Chicago convention in the campaign that followed. McGovern is being supported now by Roosevelt, although running as a Republican. The Progressives nominated a Progressive Democrat for Senator, Paul Hastings. His election by the aid of votes of La Follette's friends would not be surprising, although the general opinion is that McGovern will win.

The Democrats are fearful of losing a Senator in Colorado, where Mr. Thomas is up for reelection. The State's reports, however, indicate that Thomas may pull through by a narrow margin. His Republican opponent is Hubert Wolf. The Moose have a candidate in the field and the Democrats also are running George Kindell, who has served in the House.

Democrats claim a fighting chance in Connecticut, where Gov. Baldwin is opposing Brandegee and Herbert Knox Smith, the latter of the Roosevelt lawn tennis Cabinet. Democrats are making a hard fight against Cummins in Iowa, but the Moose vote is negligible and his election is generally conceded.

The primary vote in California showed that there had been a big defection in the Moose forces and the Democrats have strong hopes of electing former Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco, Francis J. Henney is the Bull Moose nominee and Congressman Joseph R. Knowland the Republican.

Shively Sure in Indiana.

Senator Benjamin F. Shively will be reelected in Indiana. This is made doubly sure by the candidacy of Albert J. Beveridge on the Moose ticket. Beveridge is making one of his characteristic campaigns that promises to make him second in the race, polling more votes than the Republican nominee, former Lieutenant-Governor Hugh T. Miller.

Democrats are looking with some hope also in the direction of South Dakota, where their candidate is B. S. Johnson, a wealthy and progressive Democrat. The Republican nominee is Representative Burke, one of the old-line regular Republicans of the Cannon regime. Burke defeated Senator Crawford for the nomination and many of Crawford's friends are after his scalp.

One of the most interesting campaigns for the Senate is that between William P. Dillingham, who was nominated by the Republicans in Vermont, and Charles H. Prouty, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a former Republican, who announced himself as an independent candidate for the Senate and was endorsed by the Progressives and given a half-hearted O. K. by the Democrats. The Democratic State convention by a narrow margin refused to endorse Prouty and nominated a Democrat. The Republican committee then endorsed Prouty. Senator Dillingham's friends claim he will get a much more Democratic vote and that he will be reelected, but the State's dispatches indicate that the odds favor Prouty.

NEW YORK STATE.

The Republicans have abandoned their early hope of electing a majority of the Congress delegation from New York State. War conditions have virtually nullified the "tariff and prosperity" issue on which that hope was based. Last summer when the tide was running against President Wilson and Tammany Congressmen were disgraced by lack of patronage, Republican managers went so far as to predict a complete overturn in New York. Instead of there being thirty-one Democrats, eleven Republicans and one Progressive in the lower House from this State, they had a vision of thirty-one Re-

publicans and only twelve Democrats. The vision has been dissipated. Impartial estimates based on county canvasses and candidacies with the political shepherds indicate that the Republicans are reasonably sure of gaining only six seats, which would bring their representation to seventeen, against twenty-four Democrats. They have a good chance, though, to make their gain as much as ten.

These same estimates give Ambassador Gerard a lead of 49,000 over James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for the United States Senate. In the actual voting, however, it is believed that Mr. Gerard will do well if he runs even with Gov. Glynn, because the Massachusetts vote is not being used for the first time. The voter must make a mark for each candidate for every office he desires to vote for. In Massachusetts it is admitted that the position of the top of the ballot with thousands of votes. The names of the candidates for the United States Senate will appear in the ninth square of the official ballot in New York election.

Outside of New York city it is indicated that the Republicans will gain at least four Representatives in Congress. Twenty-fifth district, Westchester; Charles B. Ward in the Twenty-seventh, Columbia; Greene, Ulster, Sullivan and Schoharie; Walter R. Magee in the Thirtieth, Otsego, and Cortland; and H. Pratt in the Thirty-seventh, Steuben, Schuyler, Tompkins, Chemung and Tioga. They also have a chance in the Niagara, Albany, Oneida and Forty-first Erie districts.

In New York city, where Congressmen now are all Democrats except William M. Calder, Republican, and Walter M. Chandler, Progressive, the Republicans are contending for seats in the Twenty-first district and the Twenty-ninth in Manhattan, in addition to electing in the Sixth in Brooklyn a Republican successor to Calder, whose candidacy for the United States Senate is being contested by him out of the running for reelection to the House of Representatives.

They are also fighting hard for the Eleventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-first districts in Manhattan, and may win one or all of these, though the districts must be classed as "doubtful."

Their brightest prospects lie in the Twelfth district, where Isaac Siegel, a well-known lawyer, is running with the Republican, Progressive and Independence League endorsements against Jacob A. Cantor, the Tammany nominee. Cantor was elected to Congress last year to complete the term of the late Senator Charles Burton Harrison. He got 5,237 votes, while the Republicans and Progressives, now combined, polled 6,137. If the Republicans and Progressives had also completed their vote, the result would have been a very close contest.

They would be pretty sure of victory there too. But Chandler is running again, and although he will not poll the Progressive vote, he is sure to get the Republican vote from his party to the Republicans is not sufficient, in the opinion of Democratic managers, to elect the Republican candidate, Albert Ottimer. The Democratic candidate is Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

In the Sixth Brooklyn district two years ago Calder's vote almost equaled the combined votes of the Democrats and Progressives. Democratic managers concede the election of Frederick W. Rowe in this district this year, but not by the sweep of two years ago. The only other Brooklyn districts where the Republicans seem to have a chance are the Ninth and Tenth.

In the Ninth, Congressman James H. O'Brien, Democrat; Oscar W. Swift, Republican, and Thomas L. Larkin, Progressive, are the candidates. Two years ago the Progressive-Republican vote was considerably larger than O'Brien's and, as in other districts, the Republican managers are counting on getting the Progressive vote this year. Nevertheless, the Democratic managers, while admitting the fight is sharp, seem to have no doubt that O'Brien will win.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24.—New Hampshire on November 3 will elect a United States Senator, two Congressmen, a Governor, an Executive Council, a Legislature and county officers in ten shires. Both the Democrats and the Republicans are making claims of a clean sweep, but neither State committee has any definite data upon which to base its assertions. The one sure thing is that the Progressive vote, as in Maine and other States, will suffer a great shrinkage.

In 1912 the Democrats cast in round numbers 35,000 votes, the Republicans 33,000 and the Progressives 18,000 on the Presidential ticket. Under the constitutional provision since amended, requiring a majority vote in the election of Governor, there was no choice for that office and the election devolved upon the Legislature. There the Democrats and Progressives made a bargain which gave the Democrats the Governorship. For United States Senator, then also elected by the Legislature, the Progressives for several months clung to a candidate of their own and prevented a close race. Finally enough of them, together with a few Republicans, went over to the Democrats to elect the candidate of the latter party, Henry P. Hollis.

United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican, the oldest member of the Senate in point of service, is a candidate for reelection. He is opposed by Congressman Raymond B. Stevens, Democrat, who was endorsed by the Progressives when elected in 1912 for his first term in Washington. The Progressives have a candidate in Benjamin F. Greer of Goffstown, but he is not making a serious contest. Stevens confidently expects to get most of the Progressive strength together with many young Republicans.

On the other hand Dr. Gallinger says he has personal pledges of many Progressives and assurances of support from conservative Democrats who distrust Stevens' youth and theories of government. For Stevens' present place in Congress the Democratic candidate is Charles J. French of Concord, a granite cutter, without education, means or apparent backing, but who has "got there" won't derfally in his political contests thus far. E. J. Republican opponent is Edward H. Wason of Nashua, a lawyer of great wealth—for a New Hampshire lawyer—but one of the plain people, as he himself says and looks. The other Congress candidate is the Democratic incumbent, ex-Mayor Eugene E. Reed, is once more endorsed by ex-Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway, 75 years old, who lost in 1912 by 350 votes in a total vote of 43,000. The defeat was supposed to be the end of Sulloway, who had been in Congress since 1895, but he won a notable victory in the Republican primary.

The administration of State affairs by Democratic Gov. Feltner failed of the usual endorsement by the recent Democratic State convention, this lack of action being attributed by many to the jealousy which exists between Senator Hollis and Gov. Feltner. However, a member of Gov. Feltner's council, Albert W.

Noone of Peterboro, won the gubernatorial nomination by a plurality of two votes and since then has been making a lively campaign based upon a well-filled war chest, a hearty hand shake and the briefly sufficient platform, "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Noone's Republican opponent is Rolland H. Spaulding of Rochester, a wealthy young manufacturer, who used to be a Progressive-Republican. He has to fight the liquor interests, because of his announced attitude in favor of national prohibition.

The easiest way to sum up the situation in New Hampshire is: The Progressive vote in 1914 will be about one-third what it was in 1912; the Republicans, to win, must get 60 per cent. of that Progressive loss. Accordingly as an observer thinks they will or will not do this his opinion varies as to the outcome on November 3.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24.—The voters of Vermont are involved in the most picturesque and exciting campaign in the history of the State. While the contest is between United States Senator W. P. Dillingham and former Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. A. Prouty, the struggle is really between the reactionary elements of both the Republican and Democratic parties on the one hand and the younger and more progressive elements on the other.

When the contest began the State Republican committee at a conference in Burlington announced that an informal State primary would be held for the nomination of candidates. Charles A. Prouty announced he would appear directly to the voters. Senator Dillingham controls the Republican organization and it was decided to substitute a State convention for the primary. Dillingham was the only man who went to the State convention, receiving a unanimous nomination. The non-partisan candidacy of Prouty was endorsed by the Democratic, Progressive and Independence League. Both candidates stand for national prohibition, but neither has committed himself to the measure before Congress. Prouty stands for a moderate tariff, while Dillingham is defending the Aldrich-Payne tariff.

The full State ticket has been put in the field by the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives. Harland R. Howe, the Democratic candidate, who headed the ticket two years ago, is the only candidate for Governor. He is making an active canvass against Charles W. Rowe, Republican, who is the Progressive candidate. The Republican tickets are being opposed by fusion tickets representing Democrats and Progressives.

After a careful canvass it appears that of the fourteen counties of the State Addison, Bennington, Windham and Washington will go for Dillingham, while Essex, Lamoille, Rutland, Caledonia, Orange, Windsor, Orleans, Crotten and Grand Isle will give a majority for Prouty. Franklin county would be close. This indicates that the chances are about six out of ten that Dillingham will be defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Considerably more interest is being manifested by the people of this State in the Congressional campaigns than in the fight for the Governorship. Of the sixteen districts, eight are represented in the House by Republicans, all of whom are candidates for reelection. Six of the sitting Congressmen are Democrats and five of them are seeking another term. There are vacancies in two of the Republican districts due to the resignation of Representatives Murray and Peters, both Democrats.

It is believed that the Republicans will be able to oust one or two Democrats, while in the second district there is a possibility of Congressman Gillett being defeated by Edward M. Lewis of Amherst, holder of both the Democratic and Progressive nominations. Jointly the Bull Moose and Democratic candidates polled 4,000 more votes than did Mr. Gillett two years ago, and he won by only 1,400 over his nearest competitor. Some of his supporters in Springfield think he has been paying too much attention to his duties in Washington to the neglect of his candidacy. This is the only district where the Democrats can reasonably hope to defeat the Republican nominee.

The Congressmen Treatise of the First, Paige of the Third and Winslow of the Fourth will not have Bull Moose opponents at the polls, which assures their reelection beyond question. There is no reason to believe that Congressman Rogers of the Fifth, Gardner of the Sixth, Roberts of the Ninth or Greene of the Fifteenth are in any danger of defeat.

Fighting chances are offered the Republicans in the Fourteenth and sixteenth districts. Richard Olney 2d of Dedham is the Democratic nominee in the Fourteenth, where Gilmore, Democrat, was successful two years ago. He is being opposed by Harry M. Howard, Republican, and Henry L. Kincaid, Progressive. Gilmore only defeated Kincaid by 600 votes, while he led Harris, Republican, by 2,000. If the Progressive tide has really turned back to the Republican ranks as much as is believed Howard should get many of these votes and possibly enough to defeat Olney. In the sixteenth district a Progressive vote of 6,549 brought about the election of Congressman Thatcher, Democrat by 2,300 plurality. The Bull Moose movement has weakened in the Cape district and no nomination was made for Congress, consequently Walsh, the Republican nominee, should capture many of these votes. On the other hand, some of the Republicans will not vote for their candidate.

There is no telling exactly what will happen in the Eighth district. Congressman Detrick of Cambridge, Democrat, seeks reelection and his leading opponent is Frederick W. Dillingham of the same city, who was nominated by the Republicans and also by the Progressives. Two years ago Detrick defeated Dillingham by 1,200 votes. Henry C. Long, the Progressive nominee, polled 6,662 votes. Long will be

on the ballot this year as a Progressive by petition, but it would not be surprising if enough Bull Moose votes went to Dillingham to elect him.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—The conditions are favorable in Rhode Island next month for the polling of the largest Congressional vote in the history of the State. Two causes lead up to this, a phenomenal registration, larger even than the record one obtained for the Presidential election in 1912, and the feeling of unrest with regard to the Wilson Administration, involving the increased cost of living and the unsettled state of business.

In the increased registration is the unknown element, the new voter, although the surface of the Democratic vote has the best end of the hard work done by the leading parties since the first of this year. On the slogan of tariff revision and cheaper cost of living the Democrats in 1912 reelected Representative George F. O'Shaunnessy by a plurality of 3,391 out of a total of 25,978. Peter G. Gerry carried the Second district by the small plurality of 334, for the reason that Representative United to the Wilson Administration, involving the increased cost of living and the unsettled state of business.

The Third district, created but a few months before and previously Democratic, made so by the Republican General Assembly to make sure of holding the balance of power, was represented by F. N. L. Batey, about the weakest candidate in the State, who was easily bowled over by Ambrose Kennedy, Republican.

This year the Republicans have little to fear from the Bull Moose party, so that in the Second district they may pull a large portion of the 3,642 votes given to Claude C. Ball.

O'Shaunnessy in the First is opposed by Lieut.-Gov. Roswell P. Burdick, the Republican candidate, who, while popular in his party, will fail to catch enough of the Progressive vote to secure his election.

There is enough increase of Democratic registration to offset the opposition to the Wilson tariff policy and there will be a sufficiently large Republican defection to make sure of O'Shaunnessy's return by a comfortable plurality.

In the other two districts tight runs are expected. Gerry is opposed by ex-United States District Attorney Walter R. Stiles, a Republican, and Ball, the Progressive candidate, who is still a popular candidate.

Everything will depend upon Stiles' ability to pull down Ball's vote and the amount of Democratic existing among the thousands of mill operatives in the district on account of the high cost of living, which they are presumed to attribute to the Wilson Administration. That is the card the Republicans are playing and with which they expect to down Gerry. It is practically a toss up, with the odds slightly favoring Gerry.

After the Third district Kennedy is to be opposed by Thomas P. Haven, a popular

Democrat, over whose nomination the party is really enthusiastic. The Bull Moose spirit has materially subsided in that part of the State, but there is an immense labor vote in all the parties which is expected to gravitate to Kennedy. The Democrats recognize the unrest among wage workers and figure on a close election, insuring that Haven will squeeze through. The chances are that he will not.

Summarized, the Democrats are sure of only one district, the First. The Republicans have excellent chances of winning in the Second and Third districts on narrow margins, provided the Bull Moose party candidates, Benjamin F. Leland, fourth in the First, Edwin P. Fox, in the Second, and Ball in the Third do not split the normal Republican vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Pennsylvania is ending one of the most interesting fights in years, with every indication that the entire Republican ticket will be elected by majorities approaching normal Republican years. Col. Roosevelt, concentrating his attack upon Senator P. T. Fox, with no hope of success, will enter the State on Monday for a tour which will start at Easton and take him through the industrial centers, ending with a meeting in Philadelphia.

While the battle against Penrose has been determined and effective, no old time political observers will predict his defeat. Penrose stands for protection, the State is now in the midst of an industrial paralysis and thousands of Democrats and Independent Republicans who helped give Roosevelt 450,000 votes in 1912 will cast their votes for Penrose, voting for him for economic reasons.

Penrose is regarded as the most lucky politician that has arisen in the State in years. The foreign war, increasing the industrial idleness and accentuating the need of a protective tariff, has made his election sure in the opinion of all fair-minded politicians. Penrose will have, too, the combined support of the Democrats and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic aspirant. The Progressive party has been gradually disintegrating and the Democrats are weak, the combined support of the Democrats and command nearly all the normal Republican majority, estimated at over 125,000.

The Democratic and Progressive delegation in Congress will be greatly reduced. The seven Progressive Congressmen will be eliminated, with perhaps one exception. The Democratic delegation of twelve will be reduced by six at least. The Repub-

THOMAS A. EDISON

Today all Americans join in honoring their illustrious countryman, Thomas A. Edison, not only for his achievements in science and invention, but also for his interest in the betterment of conditions for the entire human race. Mr. Edison's ability to quickly recognize innovations and inventions of merit is shown by his interview given the New York Times, Sunday, 11 October, 1914. He says: "The elimination of all stimulant would be a fine thing for the race. I lately have been using a coffee from which the caffeine has been extracted before it goes into the coffee-pot, and it has been a distinct advance."

KAFFEE HAG

CAFFEINE-FREE

COFFEE

NOT A SUBSTITUTE

All of the Delights

25 cents the package
In the bean only
All dealers



None of the Regrets

Kaffee Hag Corporation
225 Fifth Avenue
New York